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Prof. Morgan, of Columbia University. The tadpoles gradually acquired the normal coloration of the species. Another albino amphibian record is that of a specimen of the two-lined Salamander, *Spelerpes bilineatus* described by A. M. Banta and R. A. Gortner in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. 49, p. 377, pl. 54-55.

Other amphibians showing albinism are:

Edible Frog *Rana esculenta* of Europe, larvae.

Grass Frog *R. temporaria* of Europe, larvae and adults.

Yellow Bell toad *Bombinator pachypus* of Europe, one adult.

Green Toad *Bufo viridis* of Europe, one larva.

Midwife Toad *Alytes obstetricans* of Europe, larvae and adults.

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## ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF FROGS AND TOADS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the purpose of making a closer study of the *Anura* of Washington, D. C., and vicinity, I have started a small collection of these interesting "varmints," which are temporarily being kept in the office of Mr. R. G. Paine, of the Division of Reptiles, U. S. National Museum. My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Paine, one of the best known herpetologists of Washington, for his kindness in permitting a "neophyte" like myself to impose on his time and good nature. But then you know he is a "crank" on the subject, himself.

In collecting I have also had the assistance of Mr. H. A. O'Dwyer, whose sharpness of vision and quickness of limb have been, and, I trust, will be in the future of great benefit to our undertaking.

Experience so far seems to prove that *Bufo fowleri* is the more common toad in this vicinity, sev-

eral specimens having been found on the farm of my friend, Mr. William Palmer, in Alexandria County, near Arlington Cemetery, Virginia. Mr. Palmer's farm, like the entire district, seems to abound in this species, whereas but one very small and young *B. americanus*, from North Chesapeake Beach, (and this rather doubtful), has thus far been added to the collection.

Two pickerel frogs, (*Rana palustris*), were caught by Mr. O'Dwyer and myself along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, above the Aqueduct Bridge, between the Chain-bridge and Georgetown, on the evening of August 30, 1915. Abundant rains had soaked the entire region and made the finding of frogs a "regular picnic." Several young specimens of *R. clamitans*, which, by the way, appears to be very abundant in this neighborhood, were also caught, as well as a young specimen of *R. pipiens*, easily recognizable by its round, brownish, dorsal spots and its sharp snout.

A specimen of *Hyla versicolor* was picked up by Mr. Palmer from the bottom of his well, whither the tree-toad had jumped or fallen after the superstructure had been removed in order to make way for a pump of more modern type. Efforts will shortly be made to secure specimens of *Hyla evittata* Miller, which are said to be very numerous in the ponds between Mr. Palmer's farm and the Potomac River, and also to establish whether *Hyla cinerea* co-exists with, or is not, as some claim, specifically identical with *H. evittata*.

Some doubt seems to exist as to the exact species of a small frog resembling *clamitans*, but with the back of a rich brown or chocolate color, and with a beautiful streak of lazuli blue on the edge of the upper jaw from the tympanum to the tip of the snout. Can any reader of COPEIA help us out?

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